

Capacity Region of the Broadcast Channel with Two Deterministic Channel State Components

Hyeji Kim and Abbas El Gamal

Department of Electrical Engineering

Stanford University

Email: hyejikim@stanford.edu, abbas@ee.stanford.edu

Abstract—This paper establishes the capacity region of a class of broadcast channels with random state in which each channel component is selected from two possible functions and each receiver knows its state sequence. This channel model does not fit into any class of broadcast channels for which the capacity region was previously known and is useful in studying wireless communication channels when the fading state is known only at the receivers. The capacity region is shown to coincide with the UV outer bound and is achieved via Marton coding.

I. INTRODUCTION

The 2-receiver *broadcast channel with two deterministic channel states* (or BC-TDCS in short) is a discrete memoryless broadcast channel with random state $(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{S}, p(s)p(y_1, y_2|x, s), \mathcal{Y}_1 \times \mathcal{Y}_2)$, where $S = (S_1, S_2) \in \{1, 2\}^2$, $p_{S_1}(1) = p_1, p_{S_1}(2) = 1 - p_1 = \bar{p}_1$ and $p_{S_2}(1) = p_2, p_{S_2}(2) = \bar{p}_2$, and the outputs

$$Y_1 = \begin{cases} f_1(X) & \text{if } S_1 = 1, \\ f_2(X) & \text{if } S_1 = 2, \end{cases}$$

$$Y_2 = \begin{cases} f_1(X) & \text{if } S_2 = 1, \\ f_2(X) & \text{if } S_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

for some deterministic functions f_1 and f_2 of the input X . As an example of a BC-TDCS, consider the following.

Example 1 (Blackwell channel with state [1]). The functions f_1 and f_2 for this example are depicted in Figure 1.

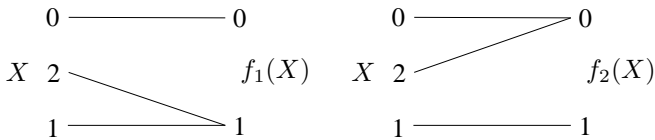


Fig. 1. The deterministic components of the Blackwell channel with state.

In this paper, we consider the setup in which the sender wishes to transmit an independent message $M_j \in [1 : 2^{nR_j}]$ to receiver $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and receiver j knows the state sequence S_j^n but the sender does not. We define achievable rate pairs (R_1, R_2) in the standard way [2] and the capacity region \mathcal{C} as the closure of the set of all achievable rate pairs.

It is easy to see that the capacity region of this channel is the same as that of the broadcast channel with input X and outputs (Y_1, S_1) and (Y_2, S_2) . This equivalent broadcast

channel, however, does not belong to any class of channels with known capacity region (see [3] for classes of broadcast channels with known capacity). Also, very little is known about the capacity region of the broadcast channel with random state known only at the receivers. Previous work on this setting has focused mainly on the Gaussian fading BC with superposition coding [4], time division with power control [5], and a superposition of binary inputs motivated by a capacity achieving strategy for a layered erasure broadcast channel [6]. Even when the fading BC is degraded and superposition coding is optimal, Gaussian input distribution is not in general optimal and capacity remains unknown [7].

There has been more work on the broadcast channel with causal and noncausal state information known at the transmitter. In [8], the capacity region of the deterministic BC when the state is known noncausally at the transmitter is established. In [9], this result is extended to semideterministic BC, and it is shown that the capacity region does not enlarge when the state is also known at the receivers.

There has also been work on the setting in which the state is known at the receivers and only *strictly causally* at the transmitter. In [10], [11], the capacity region of the binary erasure broadcast channel with state under this setting is established. In [12] it is shown via two examples that strictly causal state information at the transmitter can enlarge the capacity region of the broadcast channel with state. In [1], it is shown that the scheme in [12] is a special case of a straightforward adaptation of the feedback scheme in [13]. The Blackwell broadcast channel with state in Example 1 is also introduced and an achievable rate region is established when $p_1 = p_2 = 0.5$ (and the state is known at the receivers and strictly causally at the transmitter).

In this paper we establish the capacity region of the BC-TDCS when the state is known only at the receivers. Achievability is established using Marton coding [14]. The key observation is that the auxiliary random variables in the Marton region characterization, U_1 and U_2 , are always set to f_1, f_2, X , or \emptyset . In particular if the channel from X to Y_1 is more likely to be f_1 than the channel from X to Y_2 , then (U_1, U_2) are set to $(X, \emptyset), (\emptyset, X)$, or (f_1, f_2) . The converse is established by showing that the Marton inner bound with these extreme choices of auxiliary random variables coincides with the UV outer bound [15].

Our result is significant for several reasons:

- It establishes the capacity region of a new class of broadcast channels—our setting does not belong to any class of broadcast channels with previously known capacity region.
- It establishes the capacity region of a nontrivial class of broadcast channels with state known at the receivers—a setting with very few known results.
- It provides yet another class of broadcast channels for which Marton coding is optimal.
- Our channel model can be used to approximate certain fading broadcast channels in high SNR (see Example 2 in Section II).

II. CAPACITY REGION OF THE BC-TDCS

Without loss of generality, assume $p_1 \geq p_2$. We now state the main result of this paper.

Theorem 1. The capacity region of the BC-TDCS $(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{S}, p(s)p(y_1, y_2|x, s), \mathcal{Y}_1 \times \mathcal{Y}_2)$ with the state known only at the receivers is the convex hull of the set of all rate pairs (R_1, R_2) such that

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &\leq I(U_1; Y_1|S), \\ R_2 &\leq I(U_2; Y_2|S), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$R_1 + R_2 \leq I(U_1; Y_1|S) + I(U_2; Y_2|S) - I(U_1; U_2)$$

for some $p(x)$ and either $(U_1, U_2) = (f_1, f_2)$, $(U_1, U_2) = (X, \emptyset)$, or $(U_1, U_2) = (\emptyset, X)$.

Achievability follows immediately since (1) is contained in Marton's rate region. The converse is proved in Section III.

Now consider the following more explicit characterization of the capacity region which we will use in the examples and the converse.

Proposition 1. The capacity region of the BC-TDCS with the state known only at the receivers is the convex hull of the union of four rate regions:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_1 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq C_1, R_2 = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{R}_2 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 = 0, R_2 \leq C_2\}, \\ \mathcal{R}_3 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 I(f_1; f_2), \\ &\quad R_2 \leq \bar{p}_2 H(f_2|f_1) \\ &\quad \text{for some } p(x) \in \mathcal{P}_1\}, \\ \mathcal{R}_4 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq p_1 H(f_1|f_2), \\ &\quad R_2 \leq p_2 I(f_1; f_2) + \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) \\ &\quad \text{for some } p(x) \in \mathcal{P}_2\}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $C_j = \max_{p(x)} I(X; Y_j|S)$ for $j = 1, 2$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_1 &= \{\arg \max_{p(x)} p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 I(f_1; f_2) + \lambda \bar{p}_2 H(f_2|f_1): \\ &\quad \text{for some } \bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2 \leq \lambda \leq 1\}, \\ \mathcal{P}_2 &= \{\arg \max_{p(x)} p_1 H(f_1|f_2) + \lambda p_2 I(f_1; f_2) + \lambda \bar{p}_2 H(f_2): \\ &\quad \text{for some } 1 \leq \lambda \leq p_1/p_2\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof: Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}_0 denote the region defined in (1) and in (2), respectively. All we need to show is that $\mathcal{C}_0 = \mathcal{C}$. First

note that we can express \mathcal{C} as the convex hull of the union of the four regions:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}'_1 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq I(X; Y_1|S), R_2 = 0 \text{ for some } p(x)\}, \\ \mathcal{R}'_2 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 = 0, R_2 \leq I(X; Y_2|S) \text{ for some } p(x)\}, \\ \mathcal{R}'_3 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq I(f_1; Y_1|S), \\ &\quad R_2 \leq I(f_2; Y_2|S) - I(f_1; f_2) \\ &\quad \text{for some } p(x)\}, \\ \mathcal{R}'_4 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq I(f_1; Y_1|S) - I(f_1; f_2), \\ &\quad R_2 \leq I(f_2; Y_2|S) \\ &\quad \text{for some } p(x)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Clearly $\mathcal{R}_1 = \mathcal{R}'_1$, $\mathcal{R}_2 = \mathcal{R}'_2$, $\mathcal{R}_3 \subseteq \mathcal{R}'_3$, and $\mathcal{R}_4 \subseteq \mathcal{R}'_4$. Thus, $\mathcal{C}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. We now show that every supporting hyperplane of \mathcal{C} intersects \mathcal{C}_0 , i.e., for every $\lambda \geq 0$, there exists a rate pair $(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}_0$ such that $R_1 + \lambda R_2 = \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}} R_1 + \lambda R_2$.

Lemma 1. Every supporting hyperplane of \mathcal{C} intersects \mathcal{C}_0 , i.e., for all $\lambda \geq 0$,

$$\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}} R_1 + \lambda R_2 = \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}_0} R_1 + \lambda R_2.$$

The proof of this lemma is in Appendix A.

To complete the proof we use the following.

Lemma 2. [16] Let $\mathcal{R} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be convex and $\mathcal{R}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{R}_2$ be two bounded convex subsets of \mathcal{R} , closed relative to \mathcal{R} . If every supporting hyperplane of \mathcal{R}_2 intersects \mathcal{R}_1 , then $\mathcal{R}_1 = \mathcal{R}_2$. ■

Example 1 (continued) The capacity region of the Blackwell channel with state known only to the receivers is the convex hull of the union of:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}'_3 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq H(\alpha_0) - \bar{p}_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 H(\alpha_0/\bar{\alpha}_1), \\ &\quad R_2 \leq \bar{p}_2 \bar{\alpha}_0 H(\alpha_1/\bar{\alpha}_0) \\ &\quad \text{for some } \alpha_0, \alpha_1 \geq 0, \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \leq 1\}, \text{ and} \\ \mathcal{R}'_4 &= \{(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq p_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 H(\alpha_0/\bar{\alpha}_1), \\ &\quad R_2 \leq H(\alpha_1) - p_2 \bar{\alpha}_0 H(\alpha_1/\bar{\alpha}_0) \\ &\quad \text{for some } \alpha_0, \alpha_1 \geq 0, \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \leq 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

To show this, we evaluate \mathcal{R}'_3 and \mathcal{R}'_4 in (3) and note that the rate pairs $(C_1, 0) = (1, 0) \in \mathcal{R}'_3$ and $(0, C_2) = (0, 1) \in \mathcal{R}'_4$. Hence, \mathcal{C} is the convex hull of the union of \mathcal{R}'_3 and \mathcal{R}'_4 . The capacity region with state for $(p_1, p_2) = (0.5, 0.5)$, $(0.7, 0.3)$, and $(1, 0)$ is plotted in Figure 2. For $(p_1, p_2) = (0.5, 0.5)$, the two channels are statistically identical, hence the capacity region coincides with the time-division region. For $(p_1, p_2) = (1, 0)$, the channel reduces to the Blackwell channel with no state [17]. For (p_1, p_2) in between these two extreme cases, the capacity region is established by our theorem.

Next consider the following example which is motivated by deterministic approximations of wireless channels.

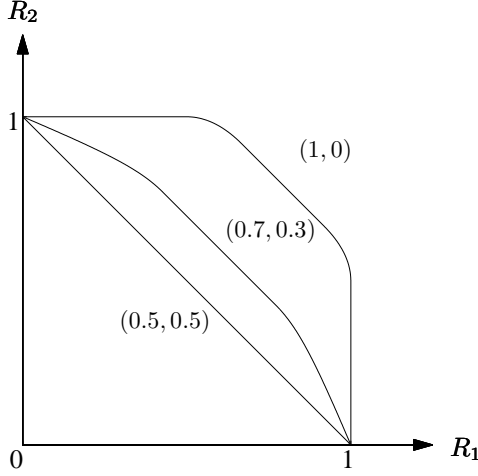


Fig. 2. Capacity region of the Blackwell channel with the state.

Example 2 (Finite-field BC-TDCS). Consider the BC-TDCS with the state known only at the receivers with $\mathbf{X} = [X_1 \ X_2]^T$:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= \begin{cases} h_{11}X_1 + h_{12}X_2 & \text{if } S_1 = 1, \\ h_{21}X_1 + h_{22}X_2 & \text{if } S_1 = 2, \end{cases} \\ Y_2 &= \begin{cases} h_{11}X_1 + h_{12}X_2 & \text{if } S_2 = 1, \\ h_{21}X_1 + h_{22}X_2 & \text{if } S_2 = 2, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where the channel matrix is full-rank, $\mathcal{Y}_1 = \mathcal{Y}_2 = \mathcal{X}_1 = \mathcal{X}_2 = [0 : K-1]$, and the arithmetic is over the finite field.

To compute the capacity region, first note that $C_1 = \log K$ and $C_2 = \log K$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_1 &= \{(R_1, R_2) : R_1 \leq \log K, R_2 = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{R}_2 &= \{(R_1, R_2) : R_1 = 0, R_2 \leq \log K\}. \end{aligned}$$

To evaluate \mathcal{R}_3 and \mathcal{R}_4 , we compute \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 . Since

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 I(f_1; f_2) + \lambda \bar{p}_2 H(f_2 | f_1) \\ = p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 H(f_2) + (\lambda \bar{p}_2 - \bar{p}_1) H(f_2 | f_1) \\ \leq (p_1 + \lambda \bar{p}_2) \log K \end{aligned}$$

for $\bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ with equality if $\mathbf{X} \sim \text{Unif}([0 : K-1]^2)$, $\mathcal{P}_1 = \{\text{Unif}([0 : K-1]^2)\}$. Similarly, $\mathcal{P}_2 = \{\text{Unif}([0 : K-1]^2)\}$. Note that when \mathbf{X} is uniform, $H(f_1) = H(f_2) = H(f_1|f_2) = H(f_2|f_1) = \log K$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_3 &= \{(R_1, R_2) : R_1 \leq p_1 \log K, R_2 \leq \bar{p}_2 \log K\}, \\ \mathcal{R}_4 &= \{(R_1, R_2) : R_1 \leq p_1 \log K, R_2 \leq \bar{p}_2 \log K\}, \end{aligned}$$

and the capacity region is

$$\mathcal{C} = \text{co}\{(0, 0), (\log K, 0), (0, \log K), (p_1 \log K, \bar{p}_2 \log K)\}.$$

Figure 3 plots the capacity region for $(p_1, p_2) = (0.5, 0.5)$, $(0.7, 0.4)$, and $(1, 0)$. For $(p_1, p_2) = (0.5, 0.5)$, the two channels are statistically identical and the capacity region coincides with the time-division region. For $(p_1, p_2) = (1, 0)$,

the capacity region is $\{(R_1, R_2) : R_1 \leq \log K, R_2 \leq \log K\}$ because the channel matrix is full-rank. For (p_1, p_2) in between these two extreme cases, the capacity region is established by our theorem.

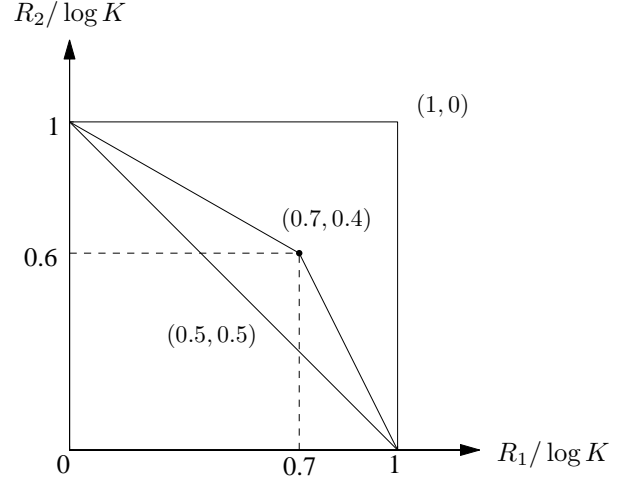


Fig. 3. Capacity region of the Finite Field BC-TDCS.

Connection to wireless channels: Consider the following fading broadcast channel

$$Y_j = \mathbf{H}_j^\dagger \mathbf{X} + Z_j \text{ for } j = 1, 2, \quad (5)$$

where \dagger denotes the conjugate-transpose, $\mathbf{X} = [X_1 \ X_2]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 1}$, $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{X}] \leq P$, $Z_j \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$ and the noise sequences Z_{ji} , $j = 1, 2$ and $i \in [1 : n]$, are i.i.d. In addition, for $j = 1, 2$,

$$\mathbf{H}_j^\dagger = \begin{cases} [h_{11} & h_{12}] & \text{if } S_j = 1 \text{ w.p. } p_j, \\ [h_{21} & h_{22}] & \text{if } S_j = 2 \text{ w.p. } \bar{p}_j, \end{cases}$$

where the channel matrix is in $\mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$ and is full rank.

We now show that the degrees of freedom (DoF) of this fading Gaussian broadcast channel, obtained by dividing the maximum sum-rate by $\log P$ and taking the limit, is $p_1 + \bar{p}_2$.

Since the variance of the noise Z_j is bounded, the DoF of channel in (5) is equal to that of the BC-TDCS with $Y_j = \mathbf{H}_j^\dagger \mathbf{X}$ for $j = 1, 2$ [12]. We show that the DoF is achieved when $U_1 = f_1$ and $U_2 = f_2$ are independent and Gaussian with variances αP and βP for some $\alpha, \beta > 0$ such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

satisfy the power constraint. First note that for $(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \max \lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R_1 + R_2}{\log P} \\ = \max_{p(\mathbf{X})} \lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) + (\bar{p}_1 - \bar{p}_2) I(f_1; f_2)}{\log P}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Now we show that each term in (6) is maximized with the chosen input. First, $\lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} p_1 H(f_1) / \log P =$

$\lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} p_1 \log(\alpha P) / \log P = p_1$. Now we show that $p_1 = \max \lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} p_1 H(f_1) / \log P$. Since $\text{Var}(f_1) = \text{Var}(h_{11}X_1 + h_{12}X_2) = |h_{11}|^2\gamma P + |h_{12}|^2\bar{\gamma}P + (h_{11}^*h_{12} + h_{12}^*h_{11})\rho\sqrt{\gamma\bar{\gamma}}P$ for some $0 \leq \gamma, \rho \leq 1$ due to the power constraint, $H(f_1) \leq \log(|h_{11}|^2\gamma + |h_{12}|^2\bar{\gamma} + (h_{11}^*h_{12} + h_{12}^*h_{11})\rho\sqrt{\gamma\bar{\gamma}}) + \log P$. Hence, $\lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} p_1 H(f_1) / \log P \leq p_1$. Similarly, $\lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) / \log P$ is maximized and is equal to \bar{p}_2 , and $\lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{p}_1 - \bar{p}_2)I(f_1; f_2) / \log P$ is maximized and is equal to 0. Thus, the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{p(\mathbf{X})} \lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) + (\bar{p}_1 - \bar{p}_2)I(f_1; f_2)}{\log P} \\ = p_1 + \bar{p}_2, \end{aligned}$$

and the DoF of the fading Gaussian BC in (5) is $p_1 + \bar{p}_2$.

III. PROOF OF THE CONVERSE

The UV bound for the broadcast channel with state known at the receivers states that if a rate pair (R_1, R_2) is achievable, then it must lie in the intersection of the regions

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathcal{R}}_1 = \{&(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq I(U_1; Y_1|S), \\ &R_2 \leq I(X; Y_2|S), \\ &R_1 + R_2 \leq I(U_1; Y_1|S) + I(X; Y_2|U_1, S) \\ &\text{for some } p(u_1, x)\}, \\ \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 = \{&(R_1, R_2): R_1 \leq I(X; Y_1|S), \\ &R_2 \leq I(U_2; Y_2|S), \\ &R_1 + R_2 \leq I(U_2; Y_2|S) + I(X; Y_1|U_2, S) \\ &\text{for some } p(u_2, x)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Denote this outer bound by $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$.

To establish the converse we show that every supporting hyperplane of $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$ intersects \mathcal{C} .

Lemma 3. For all $\lambda \geq 0$,

$$\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}} R_1 + \lambda R_2 = \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}} R_1 + \lambda R_2. \quad (7)$$

Proof: To prove the lemma for $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, consider maximizing $R_1 + \lambda R_2$ over $(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_1$.

For any $p(u_1, x)$, $R_1 + \lambda R_2$ such that $(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_1$ is maximized when $R_1 = I(U_1; Y_1|S)$ and $R_2 = I(X; Y_2|U_1, S) = H(Y_2|U_1, S)$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_1} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(u_1, x)} I(U_1; Y_1|S) + \lambda H(Y_2|U_1, S) \\ &= \max_{p(x)} \{H(Y_1|S) + \max_{p(u_1|x)} \{\lambda H(Y_2|U_1, S) - H(Y_1|U_1, S)\}\} \\ &= \max_{p(x)} \{p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 H(f_2) + \max_{p(u_1|x)} \{(\lambda \bar{p}_2 - \bar{p}_1)H(f_2|U_1) \\ &\quad + (\lambda p_2 - p_1)H(f_1|U_1)\}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

For a fixed $p(x)$ only the last two terms in (8) depend on $p(u_1|x)$. We now consider different ranges of $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$.

- If $0 \leq \lambda \leq \bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2$, then for any fixed $p(x)$,

$$(\lambda \bar{p}_2 - \bar{p}_1)H(f_2|U_1) + (\lambda p_2 - p_1)H(f_1|U_1) \leq 0$$

with equality if $U_1 = X$. Thus, (8) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_1} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(x)} p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 H(f_2) \\ &= \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_1} R_1 + \lambda R_2 \end{aligned}$$

- If $\bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2 < \lambda \leq 1$, then for any fixed $p(x)$,

$$\begin{aligned} &(\lambda \bar{p}_2 - \bar{p}_1)H(f_2|U_1) + (\lambda p_2 - p_1)H(f_1|U_1) \\ &= (\lambda - 1)H(f_1|U_1) \\ &\quad + (\lambda \bar{p}_2 - \bar{p}_1)(H(f_2|f_1, U_1) - H(f_1|f_2, U_1)) \\ &\leq (\lambda \bar{p}_2 - \bar{p}_1)H(f_2|f_1) \end{aligned}$$

with equality if $U_1 = f_1$. Thus, (8) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_1} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(x)} p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 I(f_1; f_2) + \lambda \bar{p}_2 H(f_2|f_1) \\ &= \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3} R_1 + \lambda R_2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}} R_1 + \lambda R_2 \geq \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}} R_1 + \lambda R_2$ for $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$. Equality in the lemma holds because $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \bar{\mathcal{R}}$. The proof for $\lambda > 1$ follows similarly (see Appendix B). ■

The proof of the converse is completed using Lemma 2.

IV. CONCLUSION

We established the capacity region of the BC-TDCS channel when the state is known only at the receivers. This channel does not belong to any class of broadcast channels for which the capacity was previously known. There are several open problems that would be interesting to explore further, including: What is the capacity region of the BC-TDCS with common message when the state is known only at the receivers? What is the capacity region when each channel component is selected from a set of more than two deterministic channel states?

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APPENDIX A PROOF OF LEMMA 1

We prove the lemma for $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$. The proof for $\lambda > 1$ follows similarly. First we show that for $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{i=1,2,3,4} \left\{ \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_i} R_1 + \lambda R_2 \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \max_{i=1,3} \left\{ \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_i} R_1 + \lambda R_2 \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \begin{cases} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}_1} R_1 + \lambda R_2 & \text{if } 0 \leq \lambda \leq \bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2, \\ \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}_3} R_1 + \lambda R_2 & \text{if } \bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2 < \lambda \leq 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

The equality in (a) holds because

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_3} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(x)} I(f_1; Y_1|S) + \lambda I(f_2; Y_2|S) - \lambda I(f_1; f_2) \\ &\geq \max_{p(x)} I(f_1; Y_1|S) - I(f_1; f_2) + \lambda I(f_2; Y_2|S) \\ &= \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_4} R_1 + \lambda R_2, \text{ and} \\ \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_4} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(x)} \lambda p_2 H(f_1) + \lambda \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) + (p_1 - \lambda p_2) H(f_1|f_2) \\ &\geq \max_{p(x)} \lambda p_2 H(f_1) + \lambda \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) = \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_2} R_1 + \lambda R_2. \end{aligned}$$

To derive the equality in (b) note that

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_1} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(x)} \{p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 H(f_2)\}, \\ \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_3} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(x)} \{p_1 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_1 H(f_2) + (\lambda \bar{p}_2 - \bar{p}_1) H(f_2|f_1)\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $0 \leq \lambda \leq \bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2$, $\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_1} R_1 + \lambda R_2 \geq \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_3} R_1 + \lambda R_2$, and for $\bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2 < \lambda \leq 1$, $\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_3} R_1 + \lambda R_2 \geq \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_1} R_1 + \lambda R_2$. Finally, (b) holds since $\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}'_3} R_1 + \lambda R_2 = \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{R}_3} R_1 + \lambda R_2$ for $\bar{p}_1/\bar{p}_2 < \lambda \leq 1$ and $\mathcal{R}'_1 = \mathcal{R}_1$.

Thus, for $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, $\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}_0} R_1 + \lambda R_2 \geq \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}} R_1 + \lambda R_2$. Finally, equality holds because $\mathcal{C}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{C}$.

APPENDIX B PROOF OF LEMMA 3 FOR $\lambda > 1$

For $\lambda > 1$, we consider the equivalent maximization problem: $\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2} \lambda^{-1} R_1 + R_2$ for $\lambda^{-1} < 1$.

For any $p(u_2, x)$, among the $(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2$, $\lambda^{-1} R_1 + R_2$ is maximized when $R_2 = I(U_2; Y_2|S)$ and $R_1 = H(Y_1|U_2, S)$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2} \lambda^{-1} R_1 + R_2 &= \max_{p(u_2, x)} \lambda^{-1} H(Y_1|U_2, S) + I(U_2; Y_2|S) \\ &= \max_{p(x)} \{H(Y_2|S) + \max_{p(u_2|x)} \{\lambda^{-1} H(Y_1|U_2, S) - H(Y_2|U_2, S)\}\} \\ &= \max_{p(x)} \{p_2 H(f_1) + \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) \\ &\quad + \max_{p(u_2|x)} \{(\lambda^{-1} \bar{p}_1 - \bar{p}_2) H(f_2|U_2) \\ &\quad + (\lambda^{-1} p_1 - p_2) H(f_1|U_2)\}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

For a fixed $p(x)$, only the last two terms in (9) depend on $p(u_2|x)$. We now consider different ranges of $\lambda > 1$.

- If $\lambda > p_1/p_2$, then for any fixed $p(x)$,

$$(\lambda^{-1} \bar{p}_1 - \bar{p}_2) H(f_2|U_2) + (\lambda^{-1} p_1 - p_2) H(f_1|U_2) \leq 0$$

with equality if $U_2 = X$. Then, (9) can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(x)} \lambda p_2 H(f_1) + \lambda \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) \\ &= \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2} R_1 + \lambda R_2. \end{aligned}$$

- If $1 < \lambda \leq p_1/p_2$, then for any fixed $p(x)$,

$$\begin{aligned} &(\lambda^{-1} \bar{p}_1 - \bar{p}_2) H(f_2|U_2) + (\lambda^{-1} p_1 - p_2) H(f_1|U_2) \\ &= (\lambda^{-1} - 1) H(f_2|U_2) \\ &\quad + (\lambda^{-1} p_1 - p_2) \{H(f_1|f_2, U_2) - H(f_2|f_1, U_2)\} \\ &\leq (\lambda^{-1} p_1 - p_2) H(f_1|f_2) \end{aligned}$$

with equality if $U_2 = f_2$. Then, (9) can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2} R_1 + \lambda R_2 &= \max_{p(x)} p_1 H(f_1|f_2) + \lambda p_2 I(f_1; f_2) + \lambda \bar{p}_2 H(f_2) \\ &= \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}_4} R_1 + \lambda R_2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \mathcal{C}} R_1 + \lambda R_2 \geq \max_{(R_1, R_2) \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}} R_1 + \lambda R_2$ for $\lambda > 1$. Finally, equality holds because $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \bar{\mathcal{R}}$.